CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

WEDNESDAY, - - - DECEMBER 7, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6.

In the Senate a bill was reported from the military committee to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work on fortifications and to perform other labors connected with the defence of the country. The bill makes all free negroes between 18 and 50 liable to such prescribed duties and authorizes the Secretary of War, to hire or impress thirty thousand slaves between the ages of 18 and 45, east of the Mississippi river and ten thousand west of it.

A resolution from the same committee requiring the State Legislatures to reduce the number of exemptions was considered and rejected.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.

No change in the situation here within the last few days. The enemy has pulled down most of the dwelling houses between Petersburg and City Point to build winter quarters for their troops. Heavy cannonading was kept up on the left to-day, without result.

House went into secret session soon after being called to order yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution opposing a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Russell thereupon moved to go into secret session. Agreed to. Yeas 53, nays 34.

No Yankee papers received to day.

FROM THE COAST.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Friday gives the annexed account of the fight at Grahamville on Wednesday:

The enemy having landed his troops from the fleet of transports in Broad River, advanced rapidly towards Grahamville. His force consisted of about 5,000 infantry, chiefly negro troops, and 1,500 artillery, whites.

Their advance was marked by an energy that indicated their resolve to cut their way to the railroad at all hazards and with the least possible delay. The Confederate forces close at hand were speedily concentrated to check the invading column, and under the command of Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, of the Georgia State Troops, were placed in position and prepared for battle.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, the enemy's advance, preceeded by sixteen pieces of artillery playing upon ourlines, attacked Gen. Smith at a place called Honey Hill, three miles east of the village of Grahamville. Our strength at that time consisted of fourteen hundred muskets and seven pieces of artillery. We had some few embrazures for open batteries, and slight entrenchments on the right and left, but our line was necessarily extended, owing to the superiority of the enemy in numbers, and much of it was both light and unprotected. This, however, only emboldened our men to greater deeds, and they fought the battle throughout with an energy and resolutions worthy of veterans. The fight lasted until dark, and the enemy made several desperate charges against our line, but it stood firm, and repulsed every attack, finally driving back the enemy's right and centre, but their left stood unmoved at the close of the action. For six hours our men maintained the fight without relief. Late in the day Gen. Robertson arrived with the 32d Georgia, a battery of artillery and a company of cavalry, in time to render most effective aid. Night came in to close the engagement, which was conducted with vigor on both sides.

The repulse of the enemy was complete. The enemy's losses exceeded five hundred killed and wounded, while on our side they were less than one hundred—between ten and fifteen killed, and about eighty wounded. Nearly all of our casualties occurred among the Georgia State Troops, who, by the way, constituted the bulk of the force engaged on our side, and acted throughout the fight with conspicuous bravery.

A report was in circulation yesterday to the effect that the Lafayette Artillery, of this city, had lost, in the engagement, ten men killed, including their gallant commander, Captain Kanapaux. We are glad to be able to correct this painful rumor. Capt. Kannapaux's battery was hotly engaged, and distinguished itself; but, fortunately, its casualties were limited to the slight wounding of four of its members. Capt. Kannapaux is unhurt.

After nightfall on Wednesday, the enemy quietly retired for a distance of three miles towards the cover of their gunboats. Before dawn on Wednesday, several additional transports, carrying troops, were seen steaming up the Broad River, doubtless bringing reinforcements to the discomfitted foe.

On Thursday morning the enemy's land forces remained quiet; but the gunboats kept up a pretty constant fire of shells towards our lines. Up to two o'clock there had been no renewal whatever of the fighting. Long ere this, our force has been strengthened by heavy reinforcements, and when next the enemy advances to "feel" our lines we trust to chronicle a still more glorious victory.

The Courier has the annexed additional news:

The enemy, we learn, have made some additional demonstrations towards Coosawhatchie and at Bee Creek. It is generally believed that they will make another trial before embarking in their gunboats.

140 Head of Sheep at Auction.

ON THURSDAY NEXT AT 12 O'CLOCK M., WE WILL sell to the highest bidder 140 head good Stock Sheep. They may be seen at Mr. E. Smith's slaughter pen.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, *Auctioneers.*

Dec. 5, 1864. 193—tds.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C., Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY ANY QUANTity of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.

Specimens of Paint and Oil can be seen at the store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh.

HENRY E. COLTON, Agt. F. K Co.,

Fayetteville Nov. 28, 1-64. 189—tf.

Dec. 6, 1864. 194—It.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED WORSTED GOODS. At KINSEY & WARE'S.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED WORSTED GOOD'S At KINSEY & WARE'S.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864. [No. 195.

POETICAL.

WITHOUT THE CHILDREN.

O the weary, solemn silence
Of a house without the children,
O the strange oppressive stillness,
Where the children come no more!
Ah! the longing of the sleepless
For the soft arms of the children;
Ah! the longing for the faces
Pressing through the opening door—
Faces gone forevermore!

Strange it is, to wake at midnight,
And not hear the children breathing,
Nothing but the old clock ticking,
Ticking, ticking by the door.
Strange to see the little dresses
Hanging up there all the while;
And the gaiters—ah! their patters,
We will hear it *never more*
On our mirth forsaken floor!

What is home without the children?
'Tis the earth without its verdure,
And the sky without the sunshine;
Life is withered to the core!
So we'll leave this dreary desert,
And we'll follow the Good Shepherd
To the greener, pastures vernal,
Where the lambs have gone before
With the Shepherd ever more!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Sale of Valuable Negroes at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD IN FRONT OF OUR SALES ROOM ON Tuesday, the 18th Dec., 30 Valuable Negroes, consisting of men and women, among them a good blacksmith, and one good shoe maker, a number of young women, girls, boys, and children, cooks, house servants and field hands. Taking all together, the most valuable and desirable lot of negroes that have been offered for sale in this market. Persons in want of valuable young servants would do well to attend this sale as it affords a rare opportunity to supply themselves. They are sold for no fault. CREECH & LITCHFORD,

Dec. 6, 1864. Auct. and Com. Mer. 194—td.

NEW GOODS.

Bleached Shirting,	Ladies' Gaiters,
Unbleached do	Merino Shirts,
White Jackonet,	French Silk Cravats,
Brown Holland,	Suspenders,
Ginghams,	Tooth Brushes,
Both Ribbon,	Hair Brushes,
Milton Cloth,	Dressing Combs,
Hoop Skirts,	Fine Combs,
Corsets,	Pocket Knives,
Ladies' Hose,	Hats, Caps,
Misses do	Tobacco,
Lenen Handkerchiefs,	Snuff,
Spool Thread,	Black Pepper,
Flax Thread,	Spice,
Needles,	Brown Sugar,
Pins,	Crush Sugar,
Buttons,	Soda,
Thimbles,	Coperas,
Knittingneedles,	Flour
Stationary,	Meal,
Gun Caps,	&c., &c.,
Gents' Boots,	

At corner of Fayettevile and Market Square.

KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh, Nov. 26, 1864. 186—tf

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATRIX UPon the estate of the late W. J. Strickland, I will sell, on the 22d day of this month, (December) at his late residence, a lot of horses and mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, corn, and fodder, wheat rye, farming tools household and kitchen furniture, a lot of good Brandy and many other things too numerous to mention.

Terms of sale six months credit, bond and approved security required of purchaser.

Also a number of negroes will be hired Dec. 22d, 1864.

SOPHIA A. STRICKLAND, Administratrix. By Rufus J. Ivey Agent.

Dec 6, 1864. 194—3t

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE ON Fayetteville Street adjoining Mr. James M. Towles is for rent for the ensuing year.

T. H. SELBY.

Dec 2, 1864, 191—tf.

Progress copy till forbid.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

LOST

A FEW NIGHTS AGO AT YARBOROUGH'S HOTEL a piece of gold weighing twenty pennyweights. A libera reward will be paid at this office to the finder.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt., for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

FOR RENT FOR 1865,

A PLEASANT FAMILY RESIDENCE, IN THIS CITY SITuated two hundred yards east of the Yarborough Hotel, in a large grove. The residence contains five rooms, supplied with gas.

Excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. A large garden containing nearly an acre of land. Possession given first of January 1865. Apply to,

J. KINSEY,

Nov. 19 1864, 180—tf

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

S. T. WILDER,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake, do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.

[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.

[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 24 May next. Pamlico District, at Gold boro', on, 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; A G Foster, Randolph; Dr J Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if th re be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the deceased or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY, Commissioner.

161—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, Nov. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16,

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

138—

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

A Military and Classical Finishing Academy

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 1ST, 1865, at Mebaneville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM, *Superintendent.*

Oaks, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864. 181—3t.*

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—Nathan Whitford.
New Hanover—E D Hall.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T B Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Jonathan Horton.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk
Ashe—Col F J McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—J M Gudger
Cabarrus—P B C Smith
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Clay—W H Herbert,
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—W B Lane, P H Gaskins.
Currituck—J J Baxter.
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, A M Faison.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W P Shipp.
Gates—Richard H L Bond.
Greene—H H Best,
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—S L Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J A Vann.
Hyde—H S Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G N Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancell, S J Calvert,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Ashewerth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Moisey.
Rockingham—Jno Strong, A J Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris,
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—H M Waugh.
Tyrrell—L L Hassell.
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cabo.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,

October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

TAX IN KIND!

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.

Nov. 21, 1864.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Smith, Aycock, Winstead, Odom, Blount, McCorkle, and Jones.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Wright, Ellis, Bagley, Grier, Horton, Kirby, and Sanders.

Judiciary—Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Bogle, Bryson, Winstead, and Dick.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Leitch, Horton, Matthews, Ellis, Straughn, Jones, and Lassiter.

Claims—Messrs. Speight, Powell, Taylor, Adams, Snead, March, and Ward.

Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Dick, Lassiter, Lindsay, McEachern, Bagley, Long, and Whitford.

Banks and Currency—Messrs. Bagley, Winstead, Long, Miller, Patton, Courts, and Bryson.

Corporations—Messrs. Arendell, Smith, Wynne, Harris, Berry, Blount, and Aycock.

Agriculture—Messrs. Powell, McEachern, McCorkle, Jones, Lindsay, Mann, and Odom.

SENATE BRANCH OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

Finance—Messrs. Wiggins, Pool, Courts, Patterson, Berry, Long, Harris, and Lassiter.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Stubbs, Patton, and Pitchford.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Berry and Powell.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Bryson, Horton, and Patton.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Lindsay, Wynne, and Mann.

Public Library—Messrs. Ellis, Speight, and Lassiter.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum—Messrs. Arendell, Odom, and Crump.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Pool, Miller, and Arendell.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Carter, Fowle, Person, Shober, Caldwell, George, McAden, Dargan, Sharpe, Morrisey, and J. H. Headen.

Education—Messrs. Henry, Best, Crawford, of Wayne, Hawes, Davis, of Franklin, Clapp, Polk, Beam, Erwin, Patton, and Bryan.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Mann, Joyner, Powell, McLean, Rogers, Harrison, Jordan, Crawford, of Rowan, McMillan, Love and Gidney.

Claims—Messrs. Patterson, Smith, of Johnston, Grier, Vann, Gibbs, Russ, W. J. Headen, Reinhardt, Boyd, Isbell and Wheeler.

Agriculture—Messrs. Perkins, Outterbridge, Simmons, Little, Alford, Strong, Harris, Shipp, Johnson, Brown, of Madison, Davis, of Halifax.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Allison, Duke Cobb, Murrill, Russell, Alston, Flynt, Harrington, Costner, Lyle, and Faison

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Hanes, Henry, Carter, Murphey, Person, Fowle, McGehee, Shober, Sharpe, Horton of Watauga, and Phillips.

Private Bills—Messrs. Horton, of Wilkes, Bond of Bertie, Lane, Lewis, Blair, Austin, Hassell, Farmer, Judkins, Faucette, Bethune, Waugh, Carson, of Rutherford, Herbert, Powell, McMillan, Craig, and Enloe.

Corporations—Messrs. Waugh, Mann, Cobb, Powell, Morrisey, Peace, Stipe, Ashworth, Grier, of Alexander, and Gudger.

HOUSE BRANCH OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—Messrs. Shepherd, Amis, Brown of Mecklenburg, McGehee, Murphy, Phillips, Cunningham and Lowe.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Grissom, Cowles, Stancill, Pool and Gaskins.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Albritton, Caho and Calloway.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Young, Gudger, Asheworth, Banks and Polk.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Bond, of Gates, Wooten, Perkins, Cobb, and Carter.

Public Library—Messrs. Benbury, Smith of Duplin and Stipe.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Messrs. McCormick, Holton, Joyner, Costner and Latham.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Carson, of Alexander, Riddick, Baxter, Peace and Smith of Cabarrus.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONSERVATIVE

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

By J. B. Neathery & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

OUR PRINCIPLES:

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

We have determined to make the *Conservative* a permanent paper, for the maintenance of our principles, and to render a vigorous support to the cause of Southern independence. The administration of Gov. Vance will find in the *Conservative* a steady, honest, straight-forward supporter and defender, as will also the National administration, when its action is not in conflict with our principles.

The *Conservative* shall be a leading, reliable paper, and will be conducted with vigor, but with a proper regard to truth and right, and the courtesy due to others. It will not encourage or countenance personal or political wrangling and discord. It seeks to unite all upon the great and all-absorbing interests of the Confederacy.

It shall be a thorough *newspaper*, and will give the latest telegraphic and other news most desirable to the public. The proceedings of the Legislature when in session, important action of Congress, and general intelligence will be served up daily for our readers.

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INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAR. I GENERAL ORders, No. 81, A. and I. G. O. current series, all persons in 5th Congressional District between the ages of 17 and 50 years holding certificates of permanent exemption by reason of disability, also those assigned to light duty will report at the following times and places for inspection:

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.
Orange,	Hillsboro,	Dec. 2d and 3d.
Wake,	Raleigh,	" 5, 6 and 7th.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 9th and 10th.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 12, 13 and 14.
Warren,	Warrenton,	" 16th.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 19th and 20

Prompt compliance with this notice is expected, and any person or persons failing to attend will be subjected to arrest by conscript guard and forwarded for re-examination by Select Board at Camp Holmes. When the party is unable on account of sickness to attend on the days appointed, the attending physician's certificate must be presented, which must contain the exact physical condition of the party—the nature and extent of the disease or wound.

Wm. M SWANN, Capt. and Ins. 3d Cor. Dist. N. C.

Nov. 30, 1864. 196—2w.

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DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

WEDNESDAY, - - - DECEMBER 7, 1864.

☞ WE SHALL BE OBLIGED TO OUR friends who receive private dispatches or letters interesting to the public, to furnish them to us for publication.

☞ OUR FRIENDS WRITING to us from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that part of the section.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. In the *Senate* yesterday but little was done, that body adjourning very shortly after the hour of meeting.

In the *House* Mr. Phillips' resolutions of protest against impressment by the Confederate authorities, were, after a lengthy debate, adopted, yeas 74 nays 24. Certain amendments to the militia and Home Guard acts were also adopted.

THE CONFEDERATE of the 6th inst, in alluding to a recent speech made by Hon. W. A. Graham in the Confederate States Senate, pays quite a high compliment to the ability and confidence of this noble son of the old North State, but spoils it all by a reckless attack upon his *devotion to the cause of the South*. Mr. Graham needs no defence at our hands—His reputation ever since he entered the arena of public life has been so fair and untarnished, and so carefully guarded by an admiring people, that *envy and malice* even have seldom *dared* an attempt to injure it. Any assailant of his fair name in this State, be he a political or a personal enemy, must approach under the specious garb of praise or flattery if he would gain a hearing for words meant to blacken Gov Graham's escutcheon.

But the *Confederate* while in order to assail another, who seems to be the choice of so many of our legislators for the office of C S Senator, it vouchsafes to Gov Graham the honor of defeating the movement for a convention of the State last winter for a separate State action as the *Confederate* has it, says that had "Gov. Graham given his whole soul to the cause, there is no man who could have been a more desirable adjunct of the President, &c." That all of Gov. Graham's acts and influence since the commencement of this revolution have been unequivocally on the side of the South we need not insult the intelligence of our readers by asserting. His seeking and obtaining a seat in the Convention that severed the tie that bound us to the old Union and united our destiny with that of our sister States of the South, his signature to the ordinance of Secession, his speeches and votes in the Convention and in the Legislature, that elected him to a seat in the Confederate Senate, his acceptance of that seat and the commanding position he now occupies in our National Councils—to say nothing of the five gallant sons, more than one of whom were boys still subject to his authority, who have proved themselves worthy of their lineage on so many battle fields—should be conclusive upon this question to all minds whether prejudiced or unprejudiced, and we ask, what more could he have done than he has done?

But whose fault is it that Gov. Graham has not been a valuable "adjunct" to the President, as the *Confederate* intimates he has not been? To whom are we to attribute the blame, if after the union of the State with the Confederacy his great influence and talents were suffered to be comparatively idle? Whose province and duty was it to select and make use of such talent and influence? Who had the formation of the Cabinet, where we generally look for the great leaders of the several States? Gov. Graham had once been Secretary of the Navy under the old Government, to the honor of himself, his State and the nation. Why was his experience overlooked and a man without experience or ability selected to fill the place of Secretary of the Navy, one at first of vast importance in the formation of our new Government? He was known throughout the land to be a great Constitutional lawyer. Why has he been twice passed by, and lawyers, North Carolinians, his inferiors, to say the least, in reputation and ability chosen to fill the post of Attorney General.

Has our national executive ever made an effort to avail himself of his eminently wise counsels in any way, or in any form? Ever ready to shoulder any responsibility, to perform any public duty, the representative man of the great body of the people, he has been allowed to find for himself a field for the exercise of his eminent abilities for the rights of the State and country. Through prejudice against, or mistrust of, that class of our citizens who composed the great majority of our people, the lovers of the old Union, prior to the 12th April, 1861, his claims as their leader have been slighted by the national administration, and on account of this slight of him and their other great *conservative* leaders, some jealousy has been excited among our people toward the administration. This jealousy receives no encouragement from Gov. Graham, but such injustice as is done him by the *Confederate*, if it effects anything, aims only to foment and increase it. The State once presented the rare spectacle of a united people, and their support of the present administration was unanimous. If that support is not now unanimous, the administration has itself to blame; its patronage has been confined to the party (*for it is a party*) constituting a small minority in this State to the neglect of the majority. We give our President all due credit for patriotism and personal integrity, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that his prejudices are strong. Why did he forget the course of him he should have taken for his exemplar? Washington united his people by making Jefferson and Hamilton members of the same cabinet!

But it does no good to pursue this topic now, and we apologize for saying so much. We could not repress the reflections to which a perusal of the *Confederate's* article of yesterday gave rise.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS for the State of North Carolina commenced its annual session in this City on Monday evening. The number of delegates and visitors in attendance is larger than for many years. In the absence of the Grand Master, Dr. E. F. Watson, the Grand Lodge was opened by Deputy Grand Master E. G. Read. Dr. Albert G. MacKey, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, is in the city.

EXCHANGES.—Judge Ould, Commissioner of Exchanges, publishes an Order declaring the exchange of all officers and men delivered prior to Nov. 25th 1864, and of all of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th 1863, who reported at any time prior to Nov. 1st 1864. They are all required to report to their commands by the 5th inst.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from Messrs. Branson & Farrar Booksellers, Publishers and Music dealers of this city the following pieces of popular music:

My wife and Child; Pray, maiden, pray; On Guard; Paul Vane or Lorena's reply; The Rock beside the sea; Strike for the South; Bonny Eloise (Southern edition); Annie of the Vale; The Alabama; All quiet along the Potomac; Call me not back from the Echoless Shore; Farewell enchanting hope; Faded Flowers; Dear Mother, I've come home to die; I've no Mother; Darling Nelly Gray; Castles in the air; Fairy Belle; Dixie; Dearest then I'll love you more; Hurrah for our Flag; Her bright smile haunts me still, Good bye; Keep me awake mother; I would like to change my name; I remember the hour when sadly we parted; Harp of the South awake; Love me; Juanita; Lorena; Kathleen Mavourneen; Fairies have broken their wands; The Lovers wish; I know a maiden fair to see; Mother is the battle over; Mary of Argyle; Morning prayer; Mother Oh sing me to rest; No one to Love; No surrender; The murmur of the Shell; Officer's funeral.

OUR OWN SECOND READER: for the use of Schools and Families, by Richard Sterling, A. M, principal of Edgeworth Female Seminary and J. D. Campbell, A. M, professor of Mathematics and Rhetoric.—(Stereotype edition). The above very neatly printed North Carolina Book has been placed on our table. When we have time to examine it more closely we will express an opinion as to its merits.

The following is General Lee's official acount of the affair at Stony Creek:

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, December 2, 1864.

Hon. J. A Seddon:

The enemy attacked Stony Creek depot yesterday and burned most of the buildings, consuming some stores and corn, but most of the latter were saved.

The Railroad is unharmed.

General Lee, coming up as the enemy was retiring attacked and drove him rapidly eight miles, capturing some prisoners, but could not bring him to an engagement.

The depot was occupied by about one hundred and fifty men, under Captain Waldham, about one hundred and twentyfive of whom are said to have been captured; among them, I regret to state that Major Fitzhugh, quartermaster.

The enemy left some dead at the depot and along the route of his retreat.

R. E. LEE.

For the Conservative.

NEGRO EXEMPTION LAW.

It should be the policy of all Legislative bodies to exercise that wisdom and prudence in all their acts, not only to pass such laws that will accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number, but also, as far as possible to reconcile those conflicting opinions and dissatisfied conditions of all classes. A policy that will have the effect to harmonize the interests of all the various grades and conditions of citizenship, is not only the wisest, but the safest any government can pursue. If ever there was a time when wise and prudent legislation was needed, that time is *now*. Engaged in a war, the end of which it is feared, is yet far in the invisible future, with the existence of a great Southern institution in imminent peril, burthened with heavy and increasing taxation, with a gloomy future before us, a rigid execution of the conscript laws all over the country, with a growing dissatisfaction towards the laws of the general government, is it strange that a large portion of our people have an increasing prejudice towards slavery?

If such be the case now, or if such a State of affairs is likely to exist at any future period, would it not be the exercise of wisdom to try to avoid it before such an emergency is upon us? If every freeman in the State of North Carolina was interested in slave property, is there any one so simple as to deny that the devotion of our people to the present struggle for independence would be increased, and greater harmony in obedience to all war measure, be exercised? Human nature is weak and frail, and the natural of love of wealth is innate in all men. In whatever species of property our wealth consists, to whatever extent, so far does our natural sympathies go. How then, can all be made interested in the institution of slavery? To my mind it is both simple and practicable. Let our Legislature pass a "Negro Exemption Law," exempting from execution under any and all circumstances, one or more negroes to every head of family. Pass such a law and but a short time will pass before the number of slave owners will be increased by thousands. Not only would it strengthen the institution, but outside of that object would accomplish much good. It would act as a stimulus to honest industry, and many a poor man, who now has no idea of ever owning a slave, would bend every energy until he secured one. He would know that should he be called off in the army, or die, that that much would be safe for his family.

No one could be hurt by such laws. No one would lose anything by it. No family could be made entirely destitute by the most unrelenting Shyloch in the land. Many, who without such protection might be entirely ruined, might recover from misfortune, and again make a start in the world.

Will not some member of the present legislature introduce a bill embracing the objects suggested, and give the legislature an opportunity of passing a law which would be second to none in good results, which will be brought before that body during the present session.

Very respectfully,

WAKE.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

In common with a number of others, we had the pleasure of a conversation, on yesterday, with the Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, who was a guest at the Mansion House.

After conversing with this distinguished gentleman it is not difficult to understand the secret of his influence. Clear and logical in his ideas, and happy in his manner of expressing them. Mr. Stephens impresses his hearers with the conviction that they are listening at a man of sagacity—of clear, common sense—and one, too who is fully convinced of the truth of whatever he asserts.

Mr. Stephens is no reconstructionist. He believes that the worst thing that could happen to the Southern Confederacy would be a re-union with the Northern States. Misery and degradation, worse than Ireland ever experienced, would be our portion upon any re union that could be effected. We must have independence.

Difference of opinion may exist as to the policy of measures proposed and adopted, and of the means necessary for the attainment of the ends desired, but these differences should not be allowed to grow into bitterness of feeling, and to make discord and division among ourselves. We should award to others the same honesty of purpose which we know that we possess. Calmly and dispassionately, we should approach every subject connected with the public defence, having in view only the good of our bleeding country and the attainment of what we all so deeply desire—an honorable peace—which he thinks can only be on the basis of State sovereignty.

We do not pretent to give the exact language of Mr. Stephens, but the above, as we understood them, were the sentiments expressed. Various other interesting topics were discussed, some of which we shall take occasion to advert to hereafter. The present time and our limited space forbid further extension.—*Char. Bulletin.*

BENEFIT OF ADVERSITY.—A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify us for usefullness or happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the oceans, rouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortidude of the voyager.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1864.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 11 a. m. and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church.

A few private bills were introduced and there being no business ready for transaction, the Senate, shortly after hour of meeting adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House being called to order,

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced a bill to incorporate the Deep River Woollen Mills. Referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Lane, of Craven, a bill to amend the charter of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern. Referred to the judiciary committee.

A bill to repeal so much of an act, providing for the election of Tax Collector in certain counties as applies to Mecklenburg county being on its third reading,

Mr. Grier, of Mecklenburg, moved that the bill be laid on the table. Yeas 40, nays 49, and the motion not agreed to.

Mr. Dargan, of Anson, moved to amend the bill further in such way as to extend the repeal to the county of Anson. Agreed to.

The bill, as thus amended, was then passed.

The bill amendatory of the provisions of the Militia and Home Guard defence Act being before the House,

Mr. Phillips of Orange, moved to further amend by inserting therein "*public* tanners and shoemakers," which amendment was after some discussion, adopted, yeas 66, nays 24.

Mr. Calloway, of Wilkes, wished to know if, under the bill as it stood, any man who married a widow with six children was as head of a family of that size, to be exempt? (Laughter). If so, he was opposed to any such enactment as unduly favoring the widows, and leaving the young girls in the after part of the ship. (Great laughter). If it passed, the like of wipows with six children that would marry would never have been seen before, and he was opposed to it. (Laughter).

Mr. Costner, of Lincoln, introduced a proviso to the amendment proposed requiring that any tanner or shoemaker should procure the certificate of three respectable and disinterested persons that he was publicly engaged in such manner, and should bind himself to dispose in sale or barter one half of his wares to citizens at schedule rates. Agreed to by 53 in the affirmative to 22 in the negative.

Mr. Dargan, of Anson, moved to strike out so much of the bill as exempts physicians of five years standing, and insert those whose professional income in 1860 was $1000.

Mr. Cobb moved to lay on the table. Rejected almost unanimously by the House.

Mr. Dargan proceeded to support his proposed amendment, which on the vote being taken was adopted.

Mr. McCormick, of Harnett, moved to amend by inserting all regular physicians. Agreed to.

Mr. McLean, of Harnett, introduced and advocated a proviso that those exemptions should not avail at such time as his Excellency, the Governor, might see fit to call the persons affected in the field.

Mr. Henry, of Bertie, thought the General Assembly quite as competent to decide who should be exempt as the Governor, and did not think he wanted any such power.

Mr. Calloway thought this smelt mighty like a one horse power, (laughter). He was opposed to it. (Renewed laughter)

Mr. Lean advocated the propriety of his proviso at some length, and stated he did not believe the Governor would abuse this power if conferred upon him, and after some further discussion the proviso was withdrawn.

Mr. Shepherd moved a further amendment to exempt overseers of *femes sole* and infants estates.

Mr. Carson moved to recommit the bill and amendments to the military committee. Not agreed to and the bill being put upon its third reading passed.

The special order for eleven, which had been postponed to the consideration of the military bill then come before the House, being certain resolutions introduced a few days since by Mr. Phillips as follows:

WHEREAS, it is a plain principle of justice that all the expenses caused by the present war should be borne by the various citizens in due proportion to their property; and whereas the prices occasioned by the depreciation of the currency are fairly to be reckoned amongst such expenses: whereas, further, it is equally unjust and unconstitutional for the Confederate Government to appropriate the property of private citizens without just compensation to the owners: Therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in the name of the good people of North Carolina, doth solemnly protest against the system now in force throughout the Confederacy which claims and exercises the power of *impreseing* private property at certain nominal rates, arbitarily established, and known as schedule prices.

Resolved, That this General Aasembly takes occasion in this connection to express the opinion that much of the machinery by which the Confederate government gives effect to the extraordinary measures connected with this war is galling and ominous, and is well calculated to agitate a people reflecting upon their lineage and former freedom.

Resolved, further, That such experiments upon the temper of this commonwealth have increased, are increasing and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, That His Excellency Governor Vance be requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to His Excellency the President of the Confederate States; and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before that honorable body.

Mr. Phillips said recent occurrences in his county had prompted him to offer these resolutions. He did not deny the right of impressment, and no State had acquiesced more cheerfully in it than North Carolina, but he did protest against taking private property without paying a just compensation. If the grievances complained of were the fault of mere officials, or had arisen from an imperfect organization of government they might have been borne, but they had been suffered everywhere in the Confederacy, and for year after year. He then proceeded to a discussion *seriatim* of his resolutions, and said the only question was whether the Confederate government had violated the principles of right. In support of his position that they had, he instanced the impressment of 160 mules and horses in his county, for which the schedule price—$700—had been paid, when the animals would have brought, in open market, the sum of $2,100 each.

This was called impressment, but it was taxation, and taxation without the constitutional requirement of being uniform. One third of anarticles value was not just compensation. Complaints had become frequent on this subject, and in a collection of general orders, issued from the A. & I. G.'s office, reference was made several times to these remonstrances, so that the authorities could not plead ignorance of these evils. He had no hesitation in stamping this conduct as deliberate, and in saying that these violations of right were increasing in magnitude. He then proceeded to review the legislation on this subject, arguing that the laws provided no redress, and stating that it was a significant fact that the people never appealed to the law—feeling that to do so would afford them no relief, and only serve to bring down a heavier punishment upon them.

The people were succumbing to these encroachments, and it was time to speak and arouse them to an assertion of their rights. If it were not done, all would be lost. It was so in all great struggles, had been so in England and would be so here. A warning should be given, for remonstrance, memorial, complaint had been in vain. It must be made known that the people were not satisfied to endure everything. No man could love a power that wronged him, and no people love a government that persistently and deliberately robbed its citizens.

It was a point of honor, too, that these wrongs should not be borne. John Hampden had refused to pay even twenty shillings ship money on principle, and for himself, he would say it was not so much the amount taken as the right to take, against which he employed thus the language of protest and indignation. North Carolina had a double interest in the matter. Her substance was taken without just compensation, and how could she then pay her taxes—how meet this $9,000,000 the State Treasurer required? He struck not at men—a quartermaster was nothing—but he did strike at the system and the government that carried it on. This impressment injustice was the precursor of a general advance on all our liberties. Was not this advance—were not these successive inroads, to be met? And if not now, when was it to be done? He was disposed in the exercise of all its constitutional privileges to sustain the Confederate government, but he was opposed to any encroachments.

Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland said there were some grounds taken by the gentlemen from Orange, on which he took no issue with him. He was prepared, too, he would say, to vote for his preamble. He believed fully in the right of impressment by this, and by all governments, but he also believed as fully in the right of the citizen to just compensation for property impressed. But while thus striking hands with the gentleman on some of the points he had made, there were others on which he must dissent from him. He could not approve the tone in which this matter had been discussed, and deplored such expressions as that the government had been guilty of "robbery," and that the people of North Carolina were torpid and needed arousing. The statement, too, that it was not patriotism but a feeling of despair and a knowledge that they could obtain no redress that kept the people quiet was something he regretted, and he regretted too that the gentleman had spoken of the Confederate Government as though it were a foreign power, and had mentioned the wrongs it perpetrated, the oppression it exercised. The President did not make this government, nor did Congress. It was our government. We had made it and with it we were all bound up together. Its fortune, its fate were the same as our own. Why then speak of robbery, lawlessness, strides toward power, and despotism? Never in any of his votes, speeches, or actions would he do one thing to warm the blood of the people against the government. The people require no incitement to rouse them up. They knew their own interest as well as it could be told them, and he would say if the gentleman were to go to the house of mourning—to where a widow perhaps bewailed her first born or youngest slain in the war—he would find the spirit one of quiet, faithful, due submission to what the laws and sad fate of war had added to a bitter lot.

He did not approve, it is true, everything the government had done, but it was our government, the President was our President, and there was no choice, save between this government and one other, which he hoped every man in North Carolina believed most detestable. The system of schedule prices had been the occasion of many wrongs in the past. It might cause many in the future. He knew this from the state of things in his own county of Cumberland, but he still could not sympathize with the gentleman's warmth. North Carolina was a part of the Confederate States—her destiny, her future was the same, and how could she separate herself?

To do away then, in conclusion he would say, with what he could not agree with in the resolutions, he would move to strike out the second and third sections.

Mr. Grissom said one thing was certainly evident and that was that patriotism was sadly waning in North Carolina, and that whereas in the beginning of the war fifty or sixty regiments eagerly volunteered, it was now the case men were as earnest in their efforts to avoid the field. For this there was a reason and he found it in the principles which led to Impressment. Then too, as if Impressment were not enough we had a Tithing system and were even now threatened with a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, with the removal from the State of the Reserves, and with the institution of a political Supreme Court with appellate jurisdiction.

Mr. Sharpe, of Iredell, followed on the same side, declaring that this question was both "galling" and "ominous" as the resolutions declared and why not say so? If it was not galling, what was, he would ask? (*Sensation*) If not ominous, what was, and so being why not say so? If we were to have a master what matter who that master was?

Mr. Calloway gave some instances of oppression in his county, saying his people there had been disarmed by having their guns taken from them, though done ostensibly for another purpose. The squirels were devastating the corn, and yet the guns that might have kept them under were lying in piles useless, for the government had really no more use for them than a cow has with side pockets. [Laughter.]

Mr. Phillips said because this was our Government was the very reason we should speak out against abuses, and as to the terms employed he would call that robbery be believed to be robbery.

The vote was then taken on the motion to strike out the second and third sections, and the motion not agreed to—yeas 44, nays 55.

The question then being on the resolutions as introduced, they passed yeas 74, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Ashworth, Banks, Beam Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond, of Bertie, Bond, of Gates, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson, of Alexander, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Costner, Cowles, Craige, Cunningham, Davis, of Halifax, Davis, of Franklin, Faucette, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Harrington Harrison, Hawes, Headen, J. H., Headen, W. J., Henry, Herbert Holton, Horton, of Wahauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnston, Jordan, Lewis, Love, Mann, McAden, McCormick, McGehee, McMillan, Morisey, Murphy, Murrill, Patterson, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Powell, Reinhardt, Riddick, Rogers, Russ, Russell, Sharpe, Shipp, Shober, Simmons, Smith, of Cabarrus, Smith, of Johnston, Stipe, Strong, Waugh, Wheeler, Young, Enloe.

NAYS—Messrs. Baxter, Cobb, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Dargan, Duke, Erwin, Faison, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Harris, Hassell, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Little, Love, McLean, Outterbridge, Patton, Pool, Shepherd, Smith, of Dublin.

The House then adjourned.

LITERARY MEN AND THEIR WIVES.—I maintain that a wife, whether young or old, may pass her evenings most happily in the presence of her husband, occupied herself, and conscious that she is still better occupied, though he may but speak with her and cast his eyes upon her from time to time; that such evenings may be looked forward to with great desire, and deeply regretted when they are passed away forever. Wieland, whose conjugal felicity has been almost as celebrated as himself, says, in a letter written after his wife's death, that if he but knew that she was in the room, or if at times she stopped in and said a word or two that was enough to gladden him.—Some of the happiest and most loving couples are those who like Wieland and his wife, are too fully employed to spend the whole of every evening in conversation.—*Sarah Coleridge.*

RETUENING TO THEIR HOMES.—The enemy having fully evacuated Atlanta, a large number of refugees from that city who came here upon the evacuation of the place, are daily returning to their old homes. Not a few of them will be houseless for a time, as many private buildings and residences were destroyed.

Quite a number of them have stated that they will not remove again should the enemy make another invasion in that quarter, being determined to remain and stand the "hazard of the die."—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Every man cherishes in his heart some object—some shrine at which his adoration is paid, unknown to his fellow mortals.

There is an old saw which says that content is the true philosopher's stone. Brown says it's very likely, for nobody has ever found either one or the other.

WAR NEWS.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Yankee papers furnish an account of a battle at Franklin, Tennessee, eighteen miles south of Nashville; and though they claim a victory, it is plain, from their own showing, that they have sustained a disastrous defeat.

They describe their position at Franklin as perfect and their victory there as complete, and in the same breath announce the retreat of their army to Nashville. Wall street read this account aright. The *Herald* says the news of the victory was received at the gold board with many qualifications, and thet gold at once jumped from 225 to 228½ and stood at this figure.

We may have lost some prisoners in the beginning of the fight, but there is no room to doubt that a great and most important victory finally crowned our arms, and hence the great panic which the *Herald* describes as prevailing in Nashville and the country around.

It is evident that Hood is now master of the situation and is driving everything before him. Thomas is within the defences of Nashville, and the Nashville and Chattanooga road is in our hands. The Yankee press, by making great shouts over the battle at Franklin, seek at once to conceal a bad defeat and to relieve the uneasiness felt for the late fate of Sherman, whom the Yankee fleet have been signalling in vain along the Atlantic coast.

Franklin, the point from which the enemy were driven by Gen. Hood, is twenty miles south of Nashville.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

ONE DAY LATER.

The New York *Herald* of the 2d instant contains a detailed account of the battle near Franklin, Tennessee, twenty miles south of Nashville, between portions of Hood's and Thomas' armies. The *Herald*, of course, claims a brilliant victory. According to this account, the battle commenced about 4 p. m., on Wednesday of last week, two corps of Hood's army attack in their entrenchments the enemy under Scofield. "This assault was persistently followed up by the rebels in three furious charges on the Union line of masked batteries. But Schofield's men were prepared for them, and repulsed them at every point, inflicting on them very severe losses. The battle, which till after dark, appears to have been a hotly contested and sanguinary affair; for, while according General Schofields despatch, the Union casualties were only a little over one thousand, between five and six thousand rebels were killed, wounded and captured. Of these, one thousand were made prisoners, including one brigadier general. Previous to this battle, there had been heavy skirmishing for several days, the Union forces gradually falling back before Hood, first from Pulaski, seventy three miles South of Nashville, to Columbia, about thirty miles North of Pulaski." And thence the Union troops fell back to Franklin. "Thomas' design in this retrogade movement was to effect a concentration of his forces, in which important particular the rebel commander had the advantage of him, both at Pulaski and Columbia. But by the time Franklin was reached, by the nucleus of his entire army, a sufficient consolidation was effected, it appears to risk a general engagement; and, therefore, that portion under Schofield made a stand.

The rebel General Forrest is said to have been on the field, and there is a report that he is killed. Great panic prevails among the people around Nashville, and they are fleeing to that city in crowds for safety.

Notwithstanding a "great victory" was gained by the Union troops, the account goes on to say:

"On the night after the engagement, the Union troops retired from Franklin, and *took up a position about three miles South of Nashville*, where they are formed in line of battle. Skirmishing was going on all day on the 1st inst., within five miles of Nashville, and heavy cononading was heard."

One hundred and seven rebel officers, and one thousand men, captured at Franklin, had arrived at Nashville. Another great battle is momentarily expected.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

A correspondent says of the Franklin fight:

"After three days' skirmishing, the rebels crowded our first line of works, and at four o'clock made a most desparate attack on our right and centre, and forcing our lines to our breastworks, which were thrown up from river to river, (supposed to be Big Harpeth and West Harpeth rivers.—Enq) in an open field on the Cumberland pike, which runs through the centre of the field. At least half the rebel force engaged endeavored to pierce our centre and come down viciously on Wagner's, division, which after desparate fighting, fell back, and Manly's rebel division of Frank Cheatham's corps, got inside of our works and captured two guns. Our centre was not broken, and better still, Gen. Wagner successfully rallied his troops, who charged on the enemy, recaptured the two guns, and drove the division over the breastworks, capturing one entire brigade and its commander.

FROM GEORGIA

Sherman's whereabouts is not positively known. It is not certain that he has even yet reached Millen, though the fact is assumed. At 4 o'clock, p. m., last Friday, the telegraph operator at Millen announced that Sherman was in four miles of the place, and that he himself was on the point of bidding a hasty adieu. Nothing has been heard from there since. He had been within twenty miles of Millen for nearly a week.

When Sherman advanced on Milledgeville, one of his columns moved against Macon. Official information was received here last night that this column had disappeared from the neighborhood of Macon. It is now, no doubt, moving to join Sherman in the neighborhood of Millen, and it was for this that Sherman has been waiting. His forces being massed, he will strike out for his objective point, which, it is believed, is Darien, near the mouth of the Altamaha river, fifty miles south of Savannah.

It is reported that General Dick Taylor has been put in command of our cavalry now operating against Sherman.—*Rich. Dis.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Post Q. M Department, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 6, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE (3) THREE NO. 1 TEAMSTERS FOR Capt. S. S. Kirkland, A. Q. M., Hillsboro', N. C.
(5) Six Stout Laborers to bale forage for J. J Mineree, Agent Q. M. Department, Raleigh. Pay, $37,50 per month, medical attendance and rations.
195—6t. W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

At Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1864, A LIKELY Negro Girl 17 years old, a good washer, ironer and fair cook.
Also 1 Negro Boy 19 years old.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
December 7, 1864. 195—1t.

FOR RENT,

WILL BE RENTED, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE 11th inst, on the premises, a very neat House, with six rooms, tolerably well furnished, with three acres of land attached, and located in a desirable part of the village of Chapel Hill, N. C.
Dec. 7, 1864. CHAS. E. JOHNSON.
195—1d.

MACHINERY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT AT THE Deep River Armory or Cotton Mills ½ mile from Jamestown Depot, we will sell at public auction the following articles of Machinery, viz: Turning Lathe, Drill Presses, Smoothing Slabbing and Boring Machines, Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys of various sizes and kinds, a large lot of Belting, Blacksmiths Tools, and about twenty thousand pounds of Iron. The sale will continue from day to day until the articles are disposed of. Terms cash.
MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER.
Nov. 30, 1864. 189—d3w.

FOR SALE!

$13,500 IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE Bonds. These bonds were issued for Western N. C., Wilmington, Charlotte & R., and Raleigh & G. R. R. Companies, and most of them authorized before the war.
W. H. JONES.
Nov. 14, 1864. 176—tf.